

Heaters.

Any home, no matter how much exposed to the elements, may be kept warm with gas or oil heaters. Some of the largest stores in Washington are heated in this manner and at a great economy of fuel. Our leaders are the:

Small Oil Heaters at	\$1.50
Improved Oil Heaters at	\$3.25
Small Gas Heaters at	\$1.25
4-col. Gas Radiators	\$2.00
Open-Face Gas Radiators	\$3.25
All-Steel Gas Radiators	\$3.50

Filters.

We make a specialty of three inexpensive Stone Filters, which our customers say give as good service as many other filters costing three times as much:

Champion Stone Filters	\$2.00
Acorn Self-Cleaning Stone Filters	\$3.00
Natural Stone Filters	\$3.50

Weather Strips, One Cent a Foot.

BARBER & ROSS, 11th & G Sts.

Lansburgh & Brother.

---TOMORROW WE INAUGURATE---

The Greatest of All Ready-to-Wear Sales.

This sale will prove a revelation to the women of Washington, who are accustomed to fine values. Garments will be offered at prices unparalleled in retailing annals—every garment offered is the careful product of a maker noted for his fine ability. This occasion is of such vast importance and extraordinary interest that only a personal visit can tell what has happened. Common sense will prompt you to be quick—a day lost is a bargain missed.

Little Prices for Children's Dresses.

\$5.00 and \$4.48 Wool Dresses	\$3.47
Now—	
\$3.35 and \$3.48 Wool Dresses	\$2.47
Now—	
\$2.98 and \$2.48 Wool Dresses	\$1.47
Now—	

The Shoulder Shawls Are Ruthlessly Sacrificed.

Ladies' All-Wool Shoulder Shawls, Specially reduced for this sale	12c.
Other Shoulder Shawls—	
Were 45c.; now 24c.	
Were 68c.; now 36c.	
Were 85c. and 75c.; now 45c.	

Walking Suits and Skirts Reduced.

\$25.00 Suits	\$18.95
Now—	
\$22.50 Suits	\$16.95
Now—	
\$19.50 Suits	\$14.95
Now—	
\$16.50 Suits	\$11.95
Now—	
\$9.98 Skirts	\$5.95
Now—	

Furs Sacrificed.

Ladies' Fur Neck Scarfs, Worth \$1.08. Now—	67c.
Ladies' Muffs, Were \$2.48. Now—	86c.
Children's White Fur Sets, Worth \$1.98. Now—	74c.

Capes Marked Down.

Ladies' Golf Capes, all colors. Worth \$4.98. Now—	\$2.98
Two Evening Capes, Were \$12.98	
5 Evening Capes—Not this season's styles. Some were \$10.00. All to go at—	\$7.98

Sacrificing Silk and Flannel Waists.

Here are the greatest values that you've ever seen—new fresh goods sacrificed with those that through handling have become just a trifle soiled. They can be easily cleaned.

Ladies' Flannel Waists, Worth \$1.48 and \$1.25. Now—	99c.
Ladies' Flannel Waists, \$2.48. Now—	\$1.37
Ladies' Silk Waists, that sold up to \$6.08. Now—	\$2.97

Unparalleled Price Concessions on Velour and Persian Lamb Jackets.

Velour Jackets: all this season's styles. Were \$22.50 and \$20.00. Now—	\$19.75
Velour Jackets, Were \$27.50 and \$25.00. Now—	\$19.75
Velour Jackets—Not this season's styles—that sold for \$16.50, \$13.50, \$12.50, \$10.50, \$7.50, \$4.50, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50, \$0.25, \$0.10, \$0.05, \$0.02, \$0.01. Your choice—	\$2.75
Persian Lamb Jacket, size 36, beautifully lined, \$98.50. Now—	\$98.50
1 Persian Lamb Jacket, size 36, beautifully lined, blended milk and blue. Was \$160.00. Now—	\$127.50
Persian Lamb Jackets, beautifully lined, size 36, 38 and 42. Were \$75.00. Now—	\$47.50

Other Remarkable Inducements.

DISCOUNT on all Fur Trimmings.	20%
DISCOUNT on all Fur Scarfs.	20%
DISCOUNT on all Fur Muffs.	20%

Lansburgh & Bro.,

420 to 426 7th St.—417 to 425 8th St. N.W.

CANAL COMPARISON

(Continued from Third Page.)

sources and abundant means of a willing government.

The Panama Railroad. The situation as to Panama is radically different. There exists, first, a contract between the Colombian government and the Panama Railroad Company entered into in 1849, after a French company organized for the same purpose, had failed. In its present form the contract entitles the company to the use and possession of the railroad, the telegraph and other works now in its possession necessary to the service and development of the enterprise for a period of ninety-nine years from August 15, 1849. At the expiration of this term the government enters into absolute ownership of all the rights of the company and immediate possession of the property. The right to grant no privilege during this term to any other company or person to open any other railroad on the isthmus, nor without the consent of the company to open or work any maritime canal there to the west of a line drawn from Cape Tiburon on the Atlantic to Port Chiriqui on the Pacific, nor to establish any such connection itself. But the company cannot oppose the construction of a canal except directly along the route of its road, and the consent required is only to enable it to exact an equitable price for the privilege and as indemnification for the damages it may suffer by the completion of the canal. It is stipulated that the company shall forfeit its privilege should it cede or transfer its rights to any foreign government.

Thus it appears that the future situation is complicated by the railroad concession, the Colombian government being absolute owner of the railroad and the company, in 1900, should no other agreement be made meanwhile with the joint consent of the Panama Railroad and Canal Companies and the Colombian government. The canal concession, according to the agreement now existing between Colombia and the canal company, the work must be finished October 31, 1910. According to this contract the Colombian government is entitled to a share in the gross income of the canal from all sources on an increasing scale of 5 per cent at first to 8 per cent from the seventy-sixth year after its opening to the termination of the privileges in ninety-nine years. Four-fifths of these amounts are to go to the public and one-fifth to the state through whose territory the canal may pass, the share of the republic being guaranteed to be no less than \$250,000 a year. Thus it appears that both the railroad and the canal concessions now held by the Panama company—the canal and railroad concessions being practically identical—are on ninety-nine-year basis that for the railroad company expiring, of course, sooner than that for the canal company. Inasmuch as the canal has been completed and the privilege term not commencing until the completion of the canal, so that if the United States should succeed to the whole or any part of the canal, the Colombian government would in 1909 become absolute possessor of the railroad property and at some future date, under the present contract—the absolute possessor of the canal itself.

No Obstacles in Nicaragua. "It appears," says the commission, "that no existing treaties with Nicaragua, Costa Rica or Colombia give to the United States the right to occupy the territory of any of these republics for the purpose of constructing and operating a maritime canal. The concessions and grants heretofore made by these republics to aid with corporations, associations and individuals authorizing them to establish and maintain a communication across their territory from ocean to ocean, whether by land or water, in terms exclude the right of the concessionaires and grantees to transfer them to a foreign government. The commission, therefore, by the United States of any such concession or grant would be ineffectual unless it would be accomplished with the consent of the republic by which the privileges were granted, and the terms upon which such consent will be given must be arranged by diplomatic negotiations. "It also appears that the only obligations to corporations, associations or individuals, in the way of a direct agreement, under which the United States may acquire territory from Nicaragua, Costa Rica or Colombia to use their territory for the construction of a canal, to be under its control, management and ownership, have been eliminated by the forfeiture and termination of the contracts with the maritime canal company of Nicaragua and the Inter-oceanic Canal Company of Costa Rica. The future of these territories are final there are no private rights in the way of continuing at an appropriate time negotiations with these two republics to acquire the territory of that country necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose."

Cost of Governmental Grants. The commission discusses the question of probable cost of obtaining the necessary grants from the republics involved, finding no better basis of consideration as to the no better basis of consideration as to the Nicaragua canal than the latest contract made by Nicaragua with the Eyrre-Cragin Company in 1898. Under this contract Nicaragua was to receive 8 per cent of the company's stock, full value, in consideration of the sale, not less than \$8,000,000 in par value. For 100 years from the day of opening to universal traffic the net profits of the canal were to be divided equally between the company and the stockholders. For 10 years following the stockholders were to receive accumulative annual dividends of 10 per cent and of any balance remaining the company was to pay half to the public and half to the stockholders; after this period the net profits were to be divided equally between the government and the stockholders. The company was granted certain important privileges incidental to the canal maintenance, such as banking the river, police rights and the right to purchase two and one-half million acres of national land for \$1,000,000. The commission says: "Taking all these privileges into consideration, it is most probable that the contract that has been made by Nicaragua in connection with this subject, and it is of special significance, because it is the most recent in the list of such contracts, is the expression and act of the government from which an inference can be drawn as to the value that would be placed upon such a concession or grant that would authorize the United States to construct, manage and operate a maritime canal through the territory of the republic."

New Arrangement for Panama Necessary.

Referring again to the limitations governing the Panama Canal Company's contract with Colombia, the commission says: "This being the situation, it was manifest that the only way to secure the canal could be purchased by and transferred to the United States, they were incurred with charges and conditions that would not permit this government to exercise all the rights of complete ownership over a canal constructed by it at the Panama route. A new arrangement is necessary if the United States is to undertake the work. The relinquishment by the canal company, with the consent of Colombia, of the privileges it has under existing concessions for a consideration to be agreed upon with the United States would leave the way open for treaty negotiations between the two governments as to the construction of the canal to be under government control, management and ownership. The United States can obtain from Colombia no concession that does not have the approval of the company, and its concessions

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OF
Interior Decorations & Furnishings.

RICHARD W. HENDERSON, 1113 F St. N.W.

Within a few months we are to occupy our new building at 1109 F street N. W., and as it is our desire to start the new store with an entire new outfit we have undertaken to dispose of (at cut prices) our present stock of goods, comprising the newest and most exclusive line of interior decorations and furnishings ever shown in Washington.

No old, "picked-over" or "shelf-worn" goods in this sale (this class of stuff we have always sent to auction as soon as it became undesirable), but mostly new goods and all of them carefully selected for their particular merit, some for their exclusiveness, some their design, some their coloring, and all for their quality. But then if you are an old customer you know all this; if not, you know our reputation.

NOTHING TO BE RESERVED. GOODS, FIXTURES, ALL GO.
In other words, first come get the best pick, and so on until everything is sold.

REMEMBER, EVERY VALUE GUARANTEED.

The following are a few hints as to value and our sale prices:

WALL PAPERS.	DRAPERY AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Regular \$2.00 Papers at..... \$1.00	This line comprises only the best manufactured. Mostly imported and exclusive stuffs and all 50 inches wide.
Regular \$1.00 Papers at..... 40c.	Regular \$8.00 per yard stuff..... \$6.00
Regular 50c. Papers at..... 20c.	Regular \$5.00 per yard stuff..... \$3.50
Regular 35c. Papers at..... 15c.	Regular \$3.00 per yard stuff..... \$1.75
Regular 20c. Papers at..... 8c.	Regular \$2.00 per yard stuff..... \$1.25
Regular 10c. and 15c. Papers at..... 3c.	All higher grades at the same proportionate reduction.
All higher grades at the same proportionate reduction.	

Oriental Rugs, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Furniture, etc., all to go at the same proportionate reduction.

INVESTIGATE VALUES AND PRICES YOURSELF.
It will pay you to purchase now and put aside until ready.

RICHARD W. HENDERSON, 1113 F St. N.W.

do not permit the company to transfer or assign its rights to a foreign government.

Negotiations With Panama Company.

The commission entered into negotiations, however, with the Panama Company to ascertain, first, whether the company was willing to sell its right, property and unfinished work to the United States; second, whether the company had the legal power to make such sale and to give the purchaser a perfect title, free from all incumbrances, and the claims of the stockholders and creditors of the old company; third, for what sum in cash the company would sell its rights, privileges, franchises and property of every description connected with the construction of the canal. In asking the president of the company for a reply to these queries, President Walker of the canal company acknowledged that the commission was well aware that the concession owned by the company prohibited a sale or transfer to a foreign government and suggested that in the discussion of the subject the consent of Colombia might be assumed. The correspondence with Mr. Walker on this subject was prolonged and in the main unsatisfactory to the commission, and it was not until just prior to the submission of the commission's report to Congress that an estimate of the company's property values were submitted, stating the net figure at \$109,141,500.

Rights of the Old Company Involved.

The commission says that an examination of the title of the present company to the canal property and the laws of Nicaragua and Colombia has satisfied it that the new Panama Canal Company has the entire control and management of the canal property, but the liquidator appointed by the French court to settle the affairs of the old company contributed under the charter all the property and stock of that company to the new organization, and in consideration of this contribution he will be entitled to receive 90 per cent of the net income after paying all expenses, charges and stipulated dividends, to be distributed by him among the parties to interest.

As against the Panama Company's estimate of \$109,141,500 as the value of its plant, the commission estimated as follows: Excavation already done..... \$2,474,003
Panama route and its location..... 2,000,000
Maps, drawings and records..... 2,000,000
Total..... \$6,474,003

To this was added 10 per cent for commissions, making the total valuation of the Panama canal \$40,000,000.

General Features.

In the general conclusions as to the relative advantages of the two routes, the commission points out that while longer in itself, the Nicaragua route will offer a shorter water course in the average oceanic travel. For the commerce in which the United States is most interested, that between our Pacific ports and Atlantic ports, European and American, the Nicaragua route is shorter by about one day. The advantage exists between our Atlantic ports and the ocean. For our Gulf ports the advantage of the Nicaragua route is nearly two days. For commerce between North Atlantic ports and the west coast of South America the Panama route is shorter by about two days, and between Gulf ports and the west coast of South America the Panama saving is about one day.

The commission estimated the cost of the Nicaragua route at \$189,846,002 and the Panama route, including the \$40,000,000 for the work accomplished and property in hand, at \$149,846,002.

Balancing Minor Advantages.

In the matter of maintenance the advantage lies with the Panama route, the commission estimating that it will cost \$2,000,000 a year to operate and maintain the Panama canal and \$3,300,000 for the Nicaragua canal, owing to the greater length of the latter.

The commission found that for all practical purposes of canal operation the water supply features on both lines are satisfactory.

The advantages in the design and construction of the dams along the canal are in favor of the Nicaragua route, while the advantages as to natural harbor facilities lie with Panama.

In convenience of working in construction, the advantages probably lie somewhat with Nicaragua, owing to the opportunity for a greater distribution of force, while the great concentration of work on the Panama route and the amount will not require so great a force of laborers as on the Nicaragua route, hence the difficulties and delays involved in securing them will be correspondingly diminished.

The commission estimates that it will be

Say "charge it" and we'll be glad to do so on your name—weekly or monthly pay'm'ts.
"Hecht's Greater Stores"
513-515 Seventh Street.
More than 80,000 residents of Washington know the liberality of the Hecht "charge-it" system.

It's a Week of Wonders

at the Greater Stores. The several sales which hold the center of the selling stage and which are of such money-saving importance overshadow all else, and are bringing most enthusiastic throngs of buyers. It's to be a wonder week in real earnest. A mention of what you can expect—

The Big Muslin Underwear.

It's always an occasion looked forward to and taken advantage of by the best informed buyers, who have learned to discriminate between the genuine price-reductions of the Hecht Stores and those offered by some others. An inspection will always more than bear out our say-so. Note the greatness of the underwear reductions.

For 12½c.	For 33c.	For 49c.	For 69c.	For 98c.
French Corset Covers, round neck, perfectly finished, made of excellent materials; also Heavy Cambric and Muslin Drawers, made with deep umbrellas cuffs, worth several times the Sale Price.	One table of Underwear, including Drawers, Corset Covers, Skirts, Gowns—all made in the best manner, and none selling regularly for less than 50 cents.	One table of Gowns, Drawers, Short Skirts, Long Skirts, Corset Covers—all in good material and in a big variety of trimmings. Not a garment in the lot selling for less than 75 cents.	A large lot of assorted garments, Gowns with empire waists, skirts with elaborate lace trimmings and tucks—all very high grade in both make and material—selling at 98 cents and more.	Elegant Sample Gowns, Skirts, Corset Covers, Drawers and Chemises, of the latest long cloth, nainsook and cambric, trimmed with finest edgings of lace and embroidery—\$1.98 is the average price.

Shirt Waists Are Selling Rapidly.

An immense number of buyers are taking advantage of this extraordinary chance to save such a great part of the cost of finest Waists. They are all dress waists—fabrics and styles almost unlimited—and not a waist in the lot but is worth and will sell readily for several times the sale price. They are summer waists, and the buying and selling out of season are what bring the prices down to such an astonishingly low level. Here are the offerings, in two great lots—

Close-Out Prices on Skirts.	Raglans and Coats Priced for Quick Selling.
Black Cheviot Serge Skirts, made in the very best manner, with full flare; sell at \$2.50 regular. Special..... \$1.79	Stylish Raglans, in the popular Oxford gray, very high grade; \$15 and \$18 are the prices asked in other stores for the same quality. Special..... \$9.98
Ladies' Blue and Black Walking Skirts, double-strapped seams and stitched hems; a superior quality. Special..... \$4.98	Ladies' Fine Walking or Pedestrian Skirts, stylishly made of finest material; ready selling at \$12.50..... \$7.98

Muslins, Bed and Table Linen.

47½c. yd. 900 yds. of 1-yard-wide Bleached Muslin, free from dressing. Selling regularly at 50c. per yd. Limited to 20 yards to a buyer.	57½c. yd. Full Bleached Canton Flannel Extra heavy quality, in lengths of 2 to 10 yards. Regular 60c. quality.	39c. ea. Ready-made Unbleached Double-bed Sheets, size 72x90, hand-torn and ironed, 2 to 3-inch hem at top.
57½c. yd. 750 yds. of 1-yard-wide Bleached Muslin, free from dressing. Regular 10c. and 12½c. qualities.	87½c. ea. Ready-made Bleached Pillow Cases, size 22x36—2 to 2½-inch hem, hand-torn and ironed, free from dressing. Real value, 12½c.	49c. ea. Ready-made Bleached Double-bed Sheets, size 81x90, hand-torn and ironed, 2 to 3-inch hem, free from dressing. Selling at 60c. sheet.
49c. yd. 62-inch-wide Bleached Irish Table Linen, ask guaranteed all-pure linen, worth all of 75c. yard.	21c. yd. 62-inch-wide Bleached Union Table Linen, in 5 choice designs. Real value, 31c. yard.	

possible to complete the Nicaragua canal in six years after a preparatory two-year period, while the Panama canal will require eight years, exclusive of an equal preparatory period.

The Code and the Divorce Question.

The provisions of the District code allowing absolute divorce for only one cause were adopted as amendments during the last hours of the Fifty-sixth Congress. There is every reason to believe that said changes are not approved by the majority of the people of the District of Columbia. Absolute divorce on the ground of desertion is granted in every state of the Union except New York and South Carolina. Habitual drunkenness is a cause for divorce in thirty-five states, cruelty in thirty-eight states and felony in thirty-nine states. Could there be any better evidence that the people do not desire to return to the strictness of ecclesiastical law on the subject of divorce?

Women will be the chief sufferers because of the strictness of the District code in the matter of divorce. Every year many worthless men desert their families and

leave the jurisdiction. No alimony can be obtained and there is no practicable way to punish the deserters. The deserted wife must go to work or live on charity, and she can never remarry as long as her nominal husband lives. She is punished for life because of unfortunate choice. If the law is not changed there will be an excess of unhappy wives from the District of Columbia. In Virginia and Maryland absolute divorces are granted on account of desertion.

Take the case of an innocent and truthful young girl who marries a man that afterwards turns out to be a worthless drunkard. After years of cruelty and neglect this man leaves her. Under the laws of the District this woman can obtain no relief. She has committed no crime, yet she must suffer a life sentence. A youthful criminal goes to a reform school for a few years. The deluded young wife suffers a worse punishment for a mistake of judgment. The writer does not believe in divorce for frivolous reasons, but when the cause is serious the injured party should be made free to contract another alliance so as to live in the way in which nature intends man and woman to live together. There is too much reckless marrying, but strict divorce laws will not stop it.

Ministers of the gospel have a great responsibility in this connection. Some ministers will marry any couple that comes along with \$2. Are they influenced by the fees? If so, the law should be changed so as to make the marriage ceremony valid only when performed by a salaried government officer who would not derive any pecuniary profit from the marriage.

Reckless marriages would be discouraged by reviving the old law requiring a publication of banns. As it is now almost impossible to get two fools of opposite sex to get a license and have the life sentence imposed upon them within five minutes during the office hours of the clerk of the court.

In speaking for the causes for divorce, it has become the practice of people who ought to know better, to refer to adultery as "statutory grounds." All causes for divorce are statutory and have been for many, many years. For the sake of euphony a violation of the seventh commandment (Catholic, sixth) may be referred to as infidelity; but to speak of it as "statutory" is to use a meaningless phrase.

THOMAS W. GILMER.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. A few drops of the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Woodbury's signature is on each box. 25c. 50c. 1.00.

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27th St., West, near Broadway, New York City. The most central and accessible location in the city combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
Taxi-fares: Single rooms (bath), \$1.50 to \$2.00. Double rooms (bath), 1 person, \$2.00. Double rooms (bath), 2 persons, \$3.00. Bath rooms adjoining.
Large double rooms, with private bath rooms, 1 person, \$2.00. Large double rooms, with private bath rooms, 2 persons, \$4.00. Suites of parlor, bed room and bath for 1 person, \$3.00. \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.00. Suites of parlor, bed room and bath for 2 persons, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00. Suites of parlor, 2 bed rooms and bath, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$10.00.

E. M. EARLE & SON,
30 years connected with Earle's Hotel.

Women Should Be Beautiful

Woodbury's Facial Soap

Nothing is so attractive, so suggestive of purity of mind and body, as a clear, velvety complexion.

Removes the blemishes that disfigure the face, neck and hands, leaving the skin smooth, firm and white.

Woodbury's Facial Cream cures chapped faces and hands.

Sold by dealers everywhere, 25c. each. Free booklet and sample cake of soap and tube of cream mailed for 5c. stamps or coin.

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Young, sweet leaves, gathered every spring, carefully cured and packed. Fine, delicate, uniform flavor. Used by thousands of families for over twenty years.

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The Surest Safeguard Against Fatigue and Illness—a Pot of

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